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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Primary schools in Communist China may be divided into three types, as follows:

- 25X1 a. Public primary schools, called Kuo Min (0948/3046) Primary School. In principal cities they are called . . . Shih (1579) . . . Chu (0575) . . . th Kuo Min Primary School(s). In towns and in the country they are called . . . Hsien (4905) . . . Chu (0575) . . . Ts'un (2625) Kuo Min Primary School(s). The running expenses of public schools are paid largely by the education departments of the province, city or hsien concerned, but tuition also covers a part of the expenses. The schools themselves must find ways to raise funds to make up any deficits; and do so by asking for contributions from neighbors or by applying for subsidies from village government bodies.
- b. Private primary schools, operated in principal cities but not in the country. Establishment of these schools must be recorded and the tuitions charged must be approved by the Education Department. All of their running expenses must be raised by the schools themselves; no government subsidies can be granted. Their lesson plans must be the same as those of the public primary schools and the teachers and officials must be approved by the Education Department.
- c. Character reading classes, . . . operated free of charge by public organizations in principal cities, in towns and in the country. Small expenses for equipment are borne by neighbors. Teachers receive no pay. Classes usually are held after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In principal cities, these classes are sub-divided for children, laborers and women; but in towns and in the country no such division is made.
2. Tuitions charged by primary schools vary from place to place according to local living costs. In the Peiping area tuition for one school term, excluding books and sundry expenses, is 15 millet-exchange units for public Kuo Min primary schools and 25 millet-exchange units for private primary schools.

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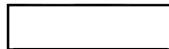
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3. In principal cities, towns and in the country, children may enter Public Kuo Min Primary Schools without class limitation or distribution ratios. In principal cities, however, character-reading classes are limited to children from poor families.
4. The primary school teacher is the most useful instrument the Chinese Communists have for control over rural society; therefore, such teachers are very often old cadre of the Party. Besides his regular teaching duties, a teacher must:
 - a. Learn, on his own time, current events, educational techniques, thought reform, and special skills, such as military training, labor skills, and mechanical techniques. He must often attend meetings, and take part in the discussions.
 - b. Develop the Communist thought of his pupils.
 - c. Set an example for his pupils in proper habits and behavior.
 - d. Engage in propaganda activity, explaining to the people the meaning of current events, platforms of the Party and actions of the Government. In towns and in the country this responsibility rests chiefly on the primary school teachers.
 - e. During summer and winter vacations, primary school teachers in principal cities are required to join various groups and organizations to receive training in social service or to render such service.
 - f. During summer vacations, primary school teachers in towns and in the country are required to help farmers with the harvest. During the winter months, they are required to lead villagers in various amusements, such as Niu Yang Ko (2100/4441/2960), and to assist the government in land reform movements.
5. All universities, whether public or private, are now managed by the central government. Half of the funds for private universities comes from government subsidy and half from student tuition. There has been little change in curriculum except for the addition of "thought education". Admission of students is still by public examination. The Government may give jobs to the better qualified graduates of private universities, but it is under no obligation to do so. Most graduates may choose their own professions.
6. Running expenses of Government universities or technical colleges are paid entirely by the Government. The Aviation Academy, North China University, Revolutionary University and foreign language colleges are in this category. Students are given living allowance. While admission to these schools is by public examination, no person can be admitted without a letter of recommendation from a government organization or local government body. All graduates of this type of institution are entitled to Government appointments and no student is allowed to quit the school at will.
7. There are two youth organizations in the Chinese Communist Party. One is called officially the "Chinese Communist Party New Democratic Youths Corps," which may be abbreviated "New Youths Corps" or simply "Corps." This organization accepts members above the age of 16. The other, for members up to 16, is officially known as the "Chinese Communist New Democratic Children Pioneers Team" (Tui-7130), or more commonly "Children's Team."
8. The mission of these two organizations may be divided as follows:
 - a. To understand. Each member must try his best to understand the things and people in his environment; he must try to understand what his parents, brothers and sisters do, and determine whether their thoughts are progressive. He must examine the character and conduct of the members of his organization and also of his neighbors.

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- b. To lead and guide. Each member must set an example for his schoolmates and neighbors and attempt to influence their thoughts along progressive lines. Each member must also seek recruits for one of the youth organizations.
9. These youth organizations have been established in neighborhood associations in both the city and the country, where they are under the control of the local government organ concerned. Schools, factories, and the armed forces also have branches of these two organizations.
10. Branch chiefs and sub-branch chiefs of the Corps and the Children's Team are chosen from the membership and appointed after approval by the organs concerned. Administrative personnel are cadre especially appointed by Chinese Communist organs. The chiefs and progressive elements of the organizations are sent to their respective headquarters to receive training during the summer and winter vacations.
11. The expenses of the Corps and Children's Team are borne by their respective headquarters and are therefore paid by the Government. However, members pay small membership fees. Poor members may be exempted from these fees and may even draw small allowances from their group; rich members may volunteer to pay more than the usual membership fees.
12. Teachers and school officials are usually Party and/or Corps members and thus they do their utmost to praise and support the two youth organizations. Parents who are pro-Communist or who live among Communists commend the youth organizations highly; parents who are opposed to Communism fear the organizations, but they cannot voice an opinion against them.

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 Comment. Presumably a numerical designation precedes Shih, Chu, etc.

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